

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

IN RE: EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION General Order No. 22-8
FOR CONDUCTING CERTAIN CRIMINAL
HEARINGS BY VIDEO TELECONFERENCE
OR TELEPHONE CONFERENCE UNDER
THE CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND
ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (CARES ACT),
H.R. 748

**GENERAL PUBLIC ORDER REGARDING COVID-19 VIRUS PUBLIC
EMERGENCY—EXTENDING AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING CERTAIN
CRIMINAL HEARINGS BY VIDEO TELECONFERENCING OR TELEPHONE
CONFERENCE UNDER THE CORONAVIRUS AID, RELIEF, AND
ECONOMIC SECURITY ACT (CARES ACT), H.R. 748**

On March 27, 2020, the President of the United States signed into law the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, (CARES Act), H.R. 748 (2020). Section 15002(b) of that Act provides for video teleconferencing, or telephone conferencing if video teleconferencing is not reasonably available, for certain criminal proceedings if the Judicial Conference of the United States finds that emergency conditions caused by the COVID-19 outbreak will materially affect the functioning of either the federal courts generally or a particular district court, and the chief judge of a court covered by that finding authorizes video teleconferencing, or telephone conferencing if video teleconferencing is not reasonably available.

On March 29, 2020, on the joint recommendation of the chairs of the Committee on Court Administration and Case Management and the Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, the Judicial Conference of the United States found, under the CARES Act, that emergency conditions due to the national emergency declared by the President under the National Emergencies

Act (50 U.S.C. §§1601, *et seq.*) with respect to COVID-19 have materially affected and will materially affect the functioning of the federal courts generally.

That same day—March 29, 2020—the undersigned issued General Order 20-6, authorizing the use of video teleconferencing, or telephone conferencing if video teleconferencing was not reasonably available, for the following events listed in Section 15002(b)(1) of the CARES Act:

- Detention hearings under 18 U.S.C. §3142;
- Initial appearances under Fed. R. Crim. P. 5;
- Preliminary hearings under Fed. R. Crim. P. 5.1;
- Waivers of Indictment under Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(b);
- Arraignments under Fed. R. Crim. P. 10;
- Probation and supervised revocation proceedings under Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.1;
- Pretrial release revocation proceedings under 18 U.S.C. §3148;
- Removal proceedings under Fed. R. Crim. P. 40;
- Misdemeanor pleas and sentencing under Fed. R. Crim. P. 43(b)(2); and
- Proceedings under 18 U.S.C. §403 (commonly known as the “Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act”), except for contested transfer hearings and juvenile delinquency adjudication or trial proceedings.

The undersigned ordered that under Section 15002(b)(4), the video teleconferencing or telephone conferencing authorized above could take place only with the consent of the defendant, or the juvenile, after consultation with counsel.

As chief judge, and under Section 15002(b)(2), the undersigned also specifically found that felony pleas under Fed. R. Crim. P. 11 and felony sentencing under Fed. R. Crim. P. 32 could not be conducted in person without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. The undersigned ordered that if the district judge in a particular case found, for specific reasons, that a felony plea or sentencing in that case could not be further delayed

without serious harm to the interests of justice, that judge could, with the consent of the defendant after consultation with counsel, conduct the felony plea or sentencing by video teleconference, or by telephone conference if video teleconferencing was not reasonably available.

Under Section 15002(b)(3) of the CARES Act, the undersigned ordered that the authorization issued on March 29, 2020 remained in effect for ninety (90) days unless terminated earlier as described in Section 15002(b)(5). The undersigned ordered that if the emergency authority had not been terminated ninety (90) days from the entry of the order, the undersigned would review the authorization and determine whether to extend it. Since then, the undersigned has issued seven orders extending the authorization, each time for ninety (90) days: on June 24, 2020; on September 22, 2020; on December 18, 2020; on March 16, 2021; on June 11, 2021; on September 7, 2021; and on December 3, 2021.

As of May 27, 2021—789 days from the date the undersigned issued General Order 20-6—the emergency authority has not been terminated. On February 24, 2021, the President notified Congress that the pandemic continues to cause significant risk to the public health and safety of the nation. On February 26, 2021, the President published formal notice in the Federal Register continuing the national emergency concerning COVID-19.

<https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/26/2021-04173/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-concerning-the-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-pandemic>. On February 18, 2022, the President again notified Congress that COVID-19 continues to cause significant risk to the public health and safety of the nation. On February 23, 2022, the President published formal notice in the Federal Register continuing the national emergency

concerning COVID-19. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2022/02/23/2022-03972/continuation-of-the-national-emergency-concerning-the-coronavirus-disease-2019-covid-19-pandemic>.

On March 29, 2020—the date the undersigned issued the original authorization—there had been 1,112 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the state of Wisconsin; as of May 27, 2022, there have been over 1,667,000, with over 14,500 deaths. <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/us/covid-cases.html>. Nationwide there have been over 83,700,000 confirmed cases and over 1,000,000 deaths. Id. In early March 2022, when the court last extended the CARES Act authorization, the percentage of positive test results was 4.1%, having climbed as high as 28% in mid-January 2022; as of May 27, 2022, the seven-day average percentage of positive results by tests is 12.5%. There has been a spike in confirmed cases over the past two months, with a peak in mid-May, 2022 and a slight reduction since. The seven-day moving average of COVID patients hospitalized was 554 in early March 2022; as of May 24, 2022, it is down to 401. Hospital beds are up a bit to 88.1% capacity and ICU beds are down to 85.5% capacity. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/hosp-data.htm>. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services continues to advise citizens to get vaccinated and stay up to date with vaccine recommendations, wear a mask, socially distance, wash hands frequently, stay home when sick, get tested when experiencing symptoms or after having been exposed, avoid crowded and poorly vented indoor spaces and keep gatherings small (and, if possible, out of doors). <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/community.htm>. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention make similar recommendations. <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/prevent-getting-sick/prevention.html>.

As of May 27, 2022, 64.4% of Wisconsin residents have received at least one dose of vaccine and 61.2% have been fully vaccinated; 34.5% of the total population also have received a booster dose. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/covid-19/vaccine-data.htm>. Home COVID self-tests have become much more widely available. There are new treatments for the disease and work continues on new vaccines. But the state continues to see new infections and continues to see a concerning number of COVID deaths. A significant percentage of the state's citizens are not vaccinated. "Break-through" infections have become common among vaccinated persons as new variants surge, although those appear to result in much less serious illness. While vaccines remain a powerful tool in slowing the spread of the virus and in reducing the likelihood of severe illness if infected, the past several months have demonstrated that vaccinated and boosted persons can become infected and can become ill.

In the past twenty-seven months, courts in the Eastern District of Wisconsin have closed buildings to the public, implemented teleworking and made liberal use of the CARES Act authority to hold hearings via videoconference and telephone conference. They have cautiously reopened buildings under restrictions regarding masks and social distancing. They have cautiously resumed jury trials, with restrictions. Prisons and jails, too, have implemented protocols, many requiring detainees and incarcerated persons to quarantine for up to two weeks after returning from an in-person court proceeding. Lawyers and parties who have been exposed and infected but who are not severely ill have sought to protect others but keep cases and practices moving by appearing by videoconference. Although the courts have implemented protocols to enable them to minimize the risks attendant to conducting the business of the justice system, the ongoing public health threat

continues to materially affect the functioning of the courts and requires that the courts continue to rely on the ability to conduct hearings remotely via videoconference or telephone conference to protect the health and safety of all court users.

Under §15002(b)(3)(A), the undersigned has reviewed the March 29, 2020, June 24, 2020, September 22, 2020, December 18, 2020, March 15, 2021, June 11, 2021, September 7, 2021, December 3, 2021 and March 2, 2022 authorizations, and has determined for the above reasons that re-authorization for another ninety (90) days is warranted and necessary. Accordingly, the undersigned extends the authorization of courts in the Eastern District of Wisconsin to utilize video teleconferencing, or telephone conferencing if video teleconferencing is not reasonably available, for the following events listed in Section 15002(b)(1) of the CARES Act:

- Detention hearings under 18 U.S.C. §3142;
- Initial appearances under Fed. R. Crim. P. 5;
- Preliminary hearings under Fed. R. Crim. P. 5.1;
- Waivers of Indictment under Fed. R. Crim. P. 7(b);
- Arraignments under Fed. R. Crim. P. 10;
- Probation and supervised revocation proceedings under Fed. R. Crim. P. 32.1;
- Pretrial release revocation proceedings under 18 U.S.C. §3148;
- Removal proceedings under Fed. R. Crim. P. 40;
- Misdemeanor pleas and sentencing under Fed. R. Crim. P. 43(b)(2); and
- Proceedings under 18 U.S.C. §403 (commonly known as the “Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act”), except for contested transfer hearings and juvenile delinquency adjudication or trial proceedings.

Under Section 15002(b)(4), the video teleconferencing or telephone conferencing authorized above may take place only with the consent of the defendant, or the juvenile, after consultation with counsel.

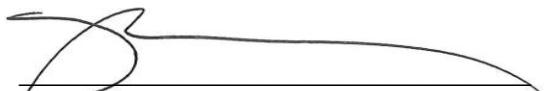
As chief judge, and under Section 15002(b)(2), the undersigned

specifically finds that felony pleas under Fed. R. Crim. P. 11 and felony sentencing under Fed. R. Crim. P. 32 cannot be conducted in person without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. If the district judge in a particular case finds, for specific reasons, that a felony plea or sentencing in that case cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice, that judge may, with the consent of the defendant after consultation with counsel, conduct the felony plea or sentencing by video teleconference, or by telephone conference if video teleconferencing is not reasonably available.

Under Section 15002(b)(3) of the CARES Act, the undersigned orders that this extended authorization remains in effect for ninety (90) days unless terminated earlier as described in Section 15002(b)(5). If the emergency authority had not been terminated ninety (90) days from the entry of the order, the undersigned will review the authorization and determine whether to extend it.

Dated in Milwaukee, Wisconsin this 27th day of May, 2022.

BY THE COURT:



HON. PAMELA PEPPER
Chief United States District Judge